

THE CHUNG GOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for advertising among the
Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and enjoys the largest circulation of any Chinese paper in Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and is full and reliable.
ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertising is obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

NO. 10,741
四百七零一號
九月初六十八年
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 22ND, 1892.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

NOTICE
Communications regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions, Premiums, Etc., should be addressed to "The Manager." Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent to the office of publication after that hour the supply is exhausted.

Telegraphic Address Press Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LIMITED.

THE Company, first and registered in Hongkong, has OVER THE BUSINESSSES carried by Messrs. DAKIN, BROTHERS OF CHINA, LIMITED, and Messrs. CRUICKSHANK & CO., LIMITED, together with all ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and the debts due to them, transferred. First will be received paid by DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LIMITED.

For DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

FRAN W. WATTE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1892. [1445]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY FIRE from the Batteries will take place as under, between the hours of 8 A.M. and 11 A.M.

4th to 6th July.—F. BLOOMER'S POINT in Northward and easterly directions.

From STONE CLEFT BAY in Western and South-Westerly directions.

11th to 13th July.—F. BLOOMER'S POINT in Easterly and South-Borderly directions.

All Ships, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep out of the range.

The inhabitants of houses near BELCHERS are warned to keep glass windows in the vicinity of BLOOMER'S BATTERY and also to warn to keep clear of that part which will be indicated by Grand Stand on sea for the purpose.

By Command, T. M. O'BRIEN, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1892. [1445]

NOTED.

A AGENT by part of JAPAN to buy or procure, for Export to England, and other Live Stock for Export to England. May have a slight knowledge of Chinese dialects, and also references to the English language. For particulars, apply EXCELSIOR MARSHAL, Millwall, Middle, England. [1446]

B PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION.

(on account of the concerned)

MONDAY, the 24th July, 1892.

at Messrs. GUNNISON & CO.'s
Kingsland, Queen's Road, VICTORIA.

About Seven P.M. and CRES-

CENT, BIRMINGHAM, and CRES-

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, LONDON,
HAMBURG, AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship

"GLORY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE."

Captain Davies, will be despatched as above on
or about the 1st July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1892. [1104]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLEN OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE."

Captain Ferguson, will be despatched as above on
or about the 1st July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1892. [1432]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIROGO.

THE Steamship

"AGLAIA."

Captain E. Christianen, will be despatched for
the above Ports TO-DAY, the 2nd July, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1892. [1432]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."

Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above
Ports TO-DAY, the 2nd July, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1892. [1432]

AUSTRALIA LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.(UNDER MAJOR CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT).

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"ELEKTRA."

Captain F. Marinai, will have for the above place
TO-MORROW, the 2nd July, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1892. [1432]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

STEAM FOR HAIKONG.

(Taking Passengers for HAIKONG and Cargo
for TONKIN and QUINHOU).

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIKONG."

Captain Galletti, will leave for the above Ports
TO-MORROW, the 2nd July, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. D. CHAUMEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1892. [1432]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORS & RUBINETTI UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY,

having gone into service on the 1st July, will proceed to

ADELAIDE, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN),
AND GENOA; in the MEDITERRANEAN,

ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, AND SOUTH

AMERICAN PORTS up to CALIFORNIA. Taking
Cargo and through rates to PERSIAN

GULF and BAGHDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BOERMIJA."

F. Sassi, Master, will be despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 9th July, at Noon.

At BOOMAY the Steamer will be discharging in

VICTORIA DOCK.

For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply toCARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1892. [1432]

OCCIDENTAL AND EASTERN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES.MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DEWAONGKEH, Saturday, July 9th.

PERA DANG, Saturday, July 9th.

PARCHA, Saturday, Aug. 3rd.

A SWAMP, Saturday, Sept. 3rd.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

EMPEROR OF INDIA, Saturday, 9th July.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, Saturday, 9th July.

EMPEROR OF CHINA, Saturday, 20th Aug.

THE E. N. S.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA."

Lieut. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., Commander, sail-

ing on the 9th July, will proceed to

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Hongkong, 29th June, 1892. [1432]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT
YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DEWAONGKEH, Saturday, July 19th.

THURSDAY, Sept. 5th.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMER "CITY OF BOSTON"
DE JANEIRO will be despatched for
SAN FRANCISCO VIA YOKOHAMA, on
TUESDAY, the 19th July, 1892, at 9 A.M.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.PARCELS can be sent to our Office with address
marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to
sailing.For further information as to Passages or
Freight apply toDODWELL, CARILL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1892. [1432]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FOR SHIRES OF STEAMERS.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VICTORIA DOCK,
Victoria, Esplanade, New York, 225.00

To Liverpool and London, 325.00

To Havre and Hamburg, 345.00

To Paris and Bremen, 345.00

To Havre and Hamburg, 355.00

To London, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of steamers.RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND
CITIES, FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION

3 day
TicketsContinuous
Tickets3 day
TicketsContinuous
Tickets

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

II.—THE DARK AGES DUE TO THE FAILURE FOR THE SUPPLY.

It has been stated that Jacobinism had the value of the precious metals in Europe at the time of the discovery of the new world was only \$167,000,000. This does not mean, however, that the entire amount represented coin. On the contrary, the quantity of money was much smaller than the gold and silver parts of the \$167,000,000 represented the treasures of the feudal lords and the churches in the shape of ornaments and vessels. The question naturally arises, what became of the vast treasures of the Romans and the query brings to mind the striking fact, which deserves great attention, in the discussion of the money question, that the Romans, who reached the greatest degree of political and commercial prosperity—for they are listed alike during the period when Caesar and the other conquerors were pouring into Rome the treasures of the conquered provinces. The chief object of Roman conquest was the acquisition of money, which was as plentiful in the great genera of the empire as were in taste. Every article of command was employed to coax gold and silver from the earth, and the value of a conquest was always measured by the amount of treasure it resulted in producing.

It has been mentioned that during the reign of Augustus the Empire possessed gold and silver to the value of \$1,800,000,000, and this amount was steadily increased during the reign of the wise Caesar who worked the mines of his empire indefatigably. These boasted and bold-stained successors, no doubt, were eager to obtain gold as the Americans are now, but notwithstanding most of their methods were destructive, the result was that the mines were rapidly reduced, the supply fell finally toward the fall of the empire, and silver became exceedingly scarce. It was the observation of this fact that led the historian Alcibiades to dispute Gibbon's theory of the decline of the Roman empire and made him skeptical of the potential power than the decay of the military spirit.

It would require to much space to argue these views at length, but the Moleys who wrote the mighty results of the extension of trade, whose operations are not helped by military methods, and are not necessarily dependent on the creation in the view of the historian who deposes that Roman greatness became distinguished because she failed to provide herself with the necessary medium for expanding her commerce.

Whatever other causes may have contributed to the fall of the grandeur of Rome it must be admitted to the want of the metal. Gold was the objective, for the evidence is overwhelming that the steady supply of the precious metals made trade begin to decline and the people of a once civilized world collapsed into barbarism.

This period is known in history as the dark ages, and its chief characteristic is generally assumed to be the want of trade. In reality, it can hardly be said that there was no intelligence, when the evidence is abundant that mental activity was pronounced, in one direction at least. Of religious discussion there was more than enough. The fires of theology were kept burning, especially in the church, had heresies of great magnitude.

It was during the dark ages that so magnificent specimens of architecture which in modern times have not hope to rival, were reared. Certainly the genius displayed in construction and the art with which those constructions were ornamented do not indicate slight minds or absence of ability. If they have any meaning for us it is simply that man's intellect and energy were used to serve a single purpose, and that was the religion of the age.

It is part of this discussion to determine what causes brought about such a result, and what broke up the bonds of civilization and made them thought to things material. We all admit, as a general rule, that the effect of the growth of wealth is to turn the thoughts of the people from spiritual matters. This is a part of a popular idea, but it is not true. As we proceed to remark for the benefit of English readers: "You will see that, that every year a vast amount of cash or property is sent to England for the payment of debts due to people who live or accumulate in the United Kingdom. English capital has gone over the whole world. English houses of business are settled in most countries, and the profits drawn from these are part of the indebtedness of the world to England."

It is remarkable that the church had heresies of great magnitude.

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the desire to rival, were reared. Certainly the genius displayed in construction and the art

with which those constructions were ornamented do not indicate slight minds or absence of

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religion of the age.

If this view is correct, then the assumption that the stagnation of the mind, ages past, due to the lack of the precious metals, is abandoned, and a world which is vitally healthy will succeed to success by swift aids.

No other cause is left for the phenomenon. It will not do to accept the rash conclusion of some writers who tell that the obscurantists of the

feudal system had their influence.

Assuming the correctness of Rogers' analysis, that the income derived by the British

holders of foreign securities and debts is \$600,000,000, we can form some idea of the tremendous temporary advantage Great Britain derived from the dismantling of the empire.

The first cause of the rapid increase of metallic money bring to reduce prices, the English creditors have the purchasing power of their loans augmented by an amount equal to that of the decline in the value of commodities.

At this date the debts of the free-trading states, which is the isolation which is the striking feature of non-national peoples, was \$172 million.

But while the creditors are increasing their wealth by the easy process of enhancing the value of their credits by inducing the men who make our laws to limit the legal tender quality to gold, which is constantly growing scarce, the producer and the debtor—nearly synonymous in the English language—will be driven to the wall.

It will be seen that the tendency to wealth

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